## Bueinese Notices.

THE LEADER FOR THE SEASON. - Knex's splendid hall mainten of State for 1834, would kindle admiration to the breast of a worst. There is no suppression the for that the Knex hat takes the lead average and in the ac-laured dig etambard or perfection. According to the Recording etambard or perfection.

BORD'S FALL PATTERN HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 Names of will introduce the standard nations on Monory, Sopt 3. The thèrice of the sub-viber are manufactured without reference to cost of massial or work manable and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the trade. Birdy, No. 40 Names etc., nour Mahleu-lane.

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION .- The subscrib LEANY of the This Day, Sapt. I, in accordance with their practicely concern the Full Style of Gentlemen's Hars. Our custorly concern and the public generally, we think will be periodistry from a will be present advision, as in lightness, elegance and durability is has server been surpassed. Will have been supposed with the style and quality of the farm and durability is has server been surpassed.

N. D. We offer different goods, of the same style, at different goods, and the same style, at different goods.

LEARY & Co., Aster House, Broadway.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS .- Just received from auction 75 rich Cashnere Lorg Shawle, white, green, blue, columns and scaled, which we will sell at \$25 and \$30, the same as issuely and at \$50. E. H. LEADERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

NEW SILKS RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.-REKEMBAR & Co. & CANAL, COR. MERCER ST, baving received by recont importations large additions to their former extensive assortment of Sitas, and which they are enabled to offer at from 15 to 20 FER CENT less than the present market value, from the fact of their having ordered them previous to the goal advance in the raw material, invite the attention of pur-chasers to examine the same.

KID GLOVES AT 50C. PER PAIR -Just received. See dos. Ladies' superior Kid Gioves, alghty spotted on board a ship, and will be sold at 4 per pair, worth 7. E. H. LEADSEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

RICH SILKS AT \$1 PER YARD.-E. H. LEAD-SEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning to cares of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 8, worth 11; I case plain Vall de Soit at 5, worth 8; I case rich Moir Antique Rober at 430, worth 650.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY. —Just received a large lot of very superior black French cit-Dasss Coars, made in the latest style, lined throughout wi-the finest Sa in de Chine, selling at Evaxa's Clothing Wa-bouse, Nos. 66 and 65 Fulton-st. at \$6.

Auction Purchases.—French China Tea Sets, Dining Sets, Vares, Cups and Sancers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Blued anton China Unisserare, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 447 Broadway, near Grandest. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

PIANOS.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-PIANOS.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchasemoney refunded, at the lowest poss ble price, should call at the
great Music Store of Horack Warras, No. 333 Broadway,
whose assortment of celebrated Planos is the largest in the
United States; prices so low as to defy competition, and terms
to eccommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of
all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Piamos are constantly in store: Horace Waters's Modern Improved
Planos, T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Planos with or without
Eolian, Hallett & Comston's Woodward & Brown's and Jacob
Chickering's Boston Planos, and in addition, those of five other
New-York makers. Second-hand Planos at great bargains,
Planos te rent, and rent allowed on perchases. Sole Agency for
the sale of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Premium Maloneous, tuned
the equal temperament. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM .- Have you looked at the

magnificent Ladies Work-Boxes and Dressing-Cases which are now being exhibited at the Emporatum. No. 315 Broadway! They are the most beautiful presents for Ladies or Gentlemen we have yet seen. TUTTLE, has Toys for children of every variety—Wax Dolls, Orsing Babies and Lunghing-Babies, Baby-Jumpers, Porter Memailes, Odor Boxes, and ten thousand other things too numerous to mention.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 3 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females, Consultation free.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs! Wigs AND TOUPEES.

-The best in the world, the admiration of connoisaeurs, the envy of initators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America. Also, Batchelon's Moldavia Cream, for preserving the bair.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR GLAR PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCK. Both received Prize Medals at the World's Fair, Lon-don, 1851, and Crystal Palace. New-York, 1853-54. SLAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 56, 137 and 139 Waterst., N. Y.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE. Adapted to any and all situations manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

Calculate D. MANNESIA is free from Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Drugsists and country store keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thomas J. Husband, Philadelphia.

FACTS that should be read and impressed upon

the mind of every person.

SI cents' worth of my Oil, will give a brilliant light 3 hours cach evening for a month when bursed in my PATENT FOUNTS IN LAMP.

It is unsurpassed as a lubricator; wavranted not to gum on the finest machinery; can be burned in any Oil Lamp, and Will sort explose or cent unpleasant smoke.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort st.

MERRIAM'S HEATED TERM-Again Mercury runs high! yet there is no abstement in the great demand for the World's Fair Mediallon Velvet Carrers at Hiram Anderson No. 98 Bowery. N. B. -5,000 yards Tapestry at 6/ per yard 50,000 yards Ir grain at 4/ and 5/ per yard.

& Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations for their nepatent radical cure Taxes. References as to its super view Professor Valentine Mut, Willard Parker and John M. Carnchan. An extensive jet of names of mercantia and John M. Carnchan. HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

SEWING MACHINES.-One thousand stitches a minute:—The great improvement in Singer's Siwing Machiners, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furtish incontestible proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make minute by throwing them a tile and buying Singer's. Many have made the change already. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand comprising in part, a large disortment of Half Mattresses,
Prattier Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankers,
and Comforters, a No. 150 Charlamst, corner Muberty,
Wholesale and retail.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Retri-cules, Necklaces, Teliet Coses, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Ba-ster, Pans, Perfumety and Scaps; also every variety of Toys, Dolls and Games, at Rogers's Fancy Bazaar, 449 Breadway.

WET VAULTS effectually remedied in EVERY CASE, without one single exception, with MOEN's imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vatist, corner of Broadway and Murray.st., and others. Testimonials to that effect of known respectability can be seen at his office. WET CELLARS made dry by the same preparation.

A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &C.—KELTY & FERGUSON, N 29! Broadway, have just received per steamer a spendid sto of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and ric Also the largest stock of WINDOW SHADES and other Window Ornsments in New York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

cure your Frven any Acut medicine has effected on my compels me to say that it has acted with miraculous effect. I had been suffering for two months this Su mmer with the compilaint, (which I caught in Fernaylvania last Fail)—and during my engagement with the "Ossian Barts," I was seldern free from it—it weakened me, destroyed my energy, and confused my mind.

it—ir weakened me, destroyed my energy, and confused my mind.

During our Eastern tour I inquired for your medicine but could not get it in New Hampshire, Vermont or Maine. After the Bards debanded I went home, and was again taken sick—the first bottle-cured the chills and fever, although after two doese I was better, feeling a little feverish, through over-eartion by walking in the inn. I took another dose, and the second bottle has entirely cured set; I sm getting robust and well, and it would be ingratitude not to inform you of the afficacy of your valuable medicine.

I am constantly traveling in all peris of the United States, in the Concest busins as and shall feel much pleased to recommend it to all persons suffering from this distressing composint.

I sang in Pravidence, at Howard-Hall, in June; but did not then knew of your come. It may be of some service to you, as a most life ly levely on the continual life in the continual life in the continual life in the continual life in the continual life.

I remain your grateful servant. W B Hazarson.

P. S. I should have said that I took quinte in considerable quantities, which only obserted the chilis; but your moditions effected a perfect cure.

USE COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTER MINATOR. - Howers of humburs and peddlers. Buy the gen inc. None genuine noises signed by Henry R. Couran No. 388 Broadway New York, and St South Meet. Publ

The Quivering Victim of Ague and Fever, pale, emaciated, weak and despairing is invited back to, beath and vigor through the instrumentality of two of Dr Jan McChita Tock's most celebrated Family Medicines—the France and Ague Spactric, and Astri-Billiots Fills. The Specific health to chills, and if personnered in personnerity readings the circuse, while the Pills regulate the disordered functions of the Liver, and restore the Stomach and Sownes to healthy so tion. Sold by A. Comman & Co., No. 26 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of Weakness Debility and Lowness of figures. They invigorate the eyes and give new emergy, strength and vigor to all the functions life. Sold at the unaudanteriors. By the Maidendiess S. 7. we No. 248 Strand. London, and by all denggers, at Seyems Scients, and 61 per box.

The hair a new luster thence receives Pen-pared, so d and privately applied at Ro. 5 Actor Science.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL
BRASS STRING TRUSSES
TO No. 1 Barriay st. opposite the Aster House,
This Torse never rusts, not grows weak from use. Six days'
rial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

# New-Dork Daily Tribute

TUFSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1855.

To ADVERTISERS. - The circulation of THE WEEKLY Trictuse is new so immerse, and the number of Advertisements pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising therein to eccenty fire cents per line, or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest mediu n extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. We prefer short cards to long ones, and shall be glad if the enhancement impels our petrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of s week should be handed in by hoos in necessary, in order to then now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to ure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand

The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada, for Liverpool, will leave Boston To-Morrow

The Mail by this steamer will close in this City at if o'clock this afternoon.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

A very important decision just made by Judge Mitchell of our Supreme Court in the case of John P. Beekman, Administrator of the will of Then as Barthrop, directing the said Administrator to execute the charitable intentions of the testator, will be found in our columns this merning. It is of deep interest, especially to the directors of charitable institutions.

The Empire City arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails to the 18th of Aug., and \$1,000,000 in gold. By this steamer we have later dates from the Isthmus of Panams, the South Pacific Coast and Australia. The California news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Northern Light, of the Nicaragua

### MAINE.

A desperate struggle for Political ascendency in Maine terminated in the Election of yesterday, which must have taxed the pecutiary resources of the confederated liquor-dealers and office-holders to the utmost. We have by telegraph the vote of 56 cities and towns, including most of the commercial ports and county seats except Bath and Wiscasset, in Lincoln County, where extraordinary efforts had been made to withdraw votes from Gov. Morrill and the Republicans-we cannot yet say with what success, as no word from Lincoln is included in the reports which have reached us.

We have the vote of about one-third of the population of the State, but no intimation as to the results for Senators and Representatives. From what has reached us, we infer that there is no choice of Governor by the people, and that the Anti-Republican coalition have probably carried their Senators (nine) in Cumberland, York and Oxford, the three Western counties. We guess the Republicans have the Senators in most if not all the other counties from which we have partial returns. The contest is a very close one, but the close un on of the remains of the old Whig and Democratic parties on every thing but Governor may have given them the State. We shall probably know to-day.

Here is a summary of our telegraphic returns:

	Counties. MORRILL.	Walls.	REE
	Cumberland, 15 towns4470	4631	656
	Oxford, 15 towns	1928	-54
	York, 13 towns	3081	367
1	Kennebec, 4 towns1412	1059	418
۳	Andrescoggin, 3 towns 841	587	60
	Sagadahoc, 3 towns1258	584	259
	Penobscot, 1 town	933	363
	Hancock, 1 town 452	217	48
	Washington, 1 town 198	190	50
	Total, so far, 56 towns 14,604	13,210	2,268

Morrill ahead, 1,393. Last year there was the coalition between the Whige and Democrate, so that the Republicans had an easy victory, almost electing their Governor by the people. Here are the aggregates for Governor then cast:

Albion K. Parris (Dem.) ... 28,396
Isaac Reed (Whig) ... ... 14,017
Shepherd Cary (Rum) ... ... 3,424
Aggregate against Morrill ...

Morrill wanted of being chosen ..... 985 -Now it seems evident that much of the 'straight Whig " as well as the special " Ram " vote of last year has been cast for Wells, the "Democratic " candidate. If the "fusion" of the anti-fusionists on the Legislature has been

#### THE JUDGES' OPINIONS IN PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

complete, they have a good chance for the

We published in our last the Opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Passmore Williamson's case, refusing his application for the privilege of habeas corpus. In this paper we give Judge Knox's Opinion dissetting from that of his colleagues. We trust both will be carefully read and considered. We do not prepose to discuss the general question so ably canvassed in these conflicting Opinions. To do so might be construed to imply a want of confidence in Judge Knox's terse and lucid presentment of the case. Certainly, it seems to us that no impartial mind can conceive that the Opinion read by Judge Black has any advantage over Judge Knox's, except in the number who concurred in it. And even on this ground we understand that a majority of the Judges were igolined to grant the writ until after reaching Philadelphia, where Judges Woodward and Lowrie were brought over to the views of Judger Black and Lawis.

Without entering, then, upon the general argument, we ask attention to the tremendous conse queness involved in the doctrines asserted by the majority. If they are to become law, then our boasted liberty, our immunity from the freebs of erbitrary and abused power, our right of habite corpus, are all figurants of tomos, which any judge's brauta may take away. A wrong headed crack brained judge may imprison half the commoved on a protoner of contempt, and they must

lie in jail forever, without appeal, without redress. Judge Black indeed tells us that a judge may be impeached for abuse of this process of contempt : but that is a process requiring many months, if not years, for its consummation; and even then, as a redress for the injured, it is wholly illusory. Suppose our next Congress were to put aside the momentous questions that will press upon it and spend two or three months in impeaching and trying Judge Kane for his treatment of Passmore Williamson; and suppose the impeachment should be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, deposing the Judge; how does that help Williamson? He was in jail before; he is in jail still; the Judge who put him there is no longer a Judge and cannot release him; one Judge is not to review another Judge's proceedings in cases of contempt; how is Passmore Williamson ever to be liberated? Who can say? But this whole business of constructive con-

tempt of Court becomes worse than contemptible in the light of this Williamson case. Judge Black constantly speaks of Mr. Williamson as having been tried for contempt, convicted of contempt, &c., when all the trial he has had would have disgraced the French Revolutionary Tribupal in the worst days of the Reign of Terror. He was summoned to produce in Judge Kane's Court the bodies of Jane Johnson and her two minor children; whom he had barely seen on a steamboat deck the day before, and over whom he never had nor claimed the slightest authority or control. He appeared in response to the writ, and made oath that the said Jane Johnson and children were not under his control-that he knew not where they were-and could not produce them. This return Judge Kane chose to consider false and evasive, and thereupon sent Williamson to prison as guilty of contempt. There were no witnesses, no jury, no trialnothing but the arbitrary dictum of John K. Kane. But Black & Co. coolly assume, while disclaiming any right to adjudicate the question, that Williamson did lie in his answer to Judge Kane, and that he might have produced the Johnsons if he had chosen-and thereupon lec-

ture him as follows: "Mr. Williamson had no right to arrest the inquiry because he supposed that an error would be committed on the question of jurisdiction, or any other question. If the assertions which his counsel now make on the law and the facts be correct, he prevented an adjudi-cation in favor of his proteges, and thus did them a cation in favor of his proteges, and thus did them a wrong, which is probably a greater offense in his own eyes than anything he could do against Mr. Wheeler's rights. There is no reason to believe that any trouble whatever would have come out of the case if he had made a true, full, and special return of all the facts; for then the rights of all parties, black and white, could have been rettled, or the matter dismissed for want of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

"The law will not bargain with anybody to let its Courts be defied for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase

"The law will not bargain with anybody to let its Courts be defied for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase the honors of marty dom in a popular cause at almost ary given price, while others are deterred by a mere show of punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself willing to conform.

"This is mereiful to the submissive, and not too severe upon the refractory. The petitioner therefore carries the key of his prison in his own pocket. He can come out when he will by making terms with the Court that sent him there. But if he choose to straggle for a triumph—if nothing will content him but a clean victory or a clean delicat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. They consist in discouraging as much as in us lies all such contests with the legal authorities of the country. The writ of habeas corpus is refused."

—We live in faith that there will be, ere many

-We live in faith that there will be, ere many years have elapsed, a Supreme Court in Pennsylvania, which, if it should even refuse to defend her imploring citizens against outrageous oppressions and injuries, will at least refrain from insulting them in their day of affliction. Patience! the wheel is revolving!

# THE CENSUS OF 1855.

The Census of 1840 gave 355,000 as the population of this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and that of 1850 gave 642,000, showing an increase of 287,000. The increase of the State in that period was 670,000, and thus we find that outside of our own immediate vicinity there had been an addition of 383,000. In the same period Buffalo grew from eighteen to forty thousand, and if we deduct there 22,000 we obtain 361,000 as the amount of increase in the interior towns and rural districts of the State.

The year 1855 exhibits a state of things widely different. This City and its vicinity have a population of 900,000, and Buffalo has grown to near 80,000, showing a total increase of nearly 300,000, whereas of the interior towns many have ceased altogether to grow, while others have grown in a greatly diminished ratio, and many have actually declined in numbers. The rural population has largely diminished, and the total result seems clearly to establish the fact that outside of the two commercial capitals, this City and Buffalo, the State has been me altogether stationary, as preparatory to a large decrease that will probably make itself visible in the Census of 1860.

The facts thus recently brought to light have attracted much attention; and, as might maturally have been expected, the parties by whom they have been treated differ widely in their manner of accounting for them. What are our own views on the subject our readers already know, but, desiring once again to invite attention to a state of things so remarkable and so much opposed to what had generally been anticipated, we give in another column the views of one of our most respectable cotemporaries, The Examiner, a journal well known as the organ of the Baptist persuasion, and remarkable for the fairness and honesty with which it endeavors to find the truth.

The reasons here given for the state of things we now observe are—the disappearance of household manufactures and the centralizing tendencies of establishments like Lowell, Manchester, and Lawrence; the growth of large establishments for the manufacture of nails, horse-shoes, clothing. shors, window-frames and other commodities, with corresponding diminution in the local demard for blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers corpenters and other mechanics; and the introduction of mowing and reaping machines, followed by a reduction in the demand for agricul toral laborers. Being thus a consequence of the action of "natural causes," the clinge indicated by the Census is regarded by our cotemporary as one that could not have been avoided in time past, and that cannot of course fail to be exhibited on a larger scale in time to come Ho far as it has advanced, its effects are regarded as baving been highly injurious, as " with the increase of the population of large places there is almost uniformly an increase of temp tation and rice," upon which it is impossible to reflect " without the most essinus apprehen. sions." The growth of cities and of vice to thes given as a necessary result of "pathral 'conere," while susal congregations depline in

combines and in the power to obtgin satistions

technicities for themselves or secular instruction

the their children, and thus it is that we have a

state of things involving a nonetent and in

creasing deterioration of moral condition prosented as a necessary consequence of the laws of God, and therefore totally beyond the reach of man for its correction.

Where, then, shall we land at the close of even

another half century ? - Every improvement of machinery is but the preparation for a new and greater one, and if those already made have produced the injurious effects already observed, how much greater must be those in prospect? Half a century since, we knew nothing of the steamboat. Thirty years since, the railroad was scarcely known. Twenty years since, the electric telegraph had not been invented, nor had the planing machine been thought of. Ten years since, the sewing machine was a thing to be dreamed of, but it was a dream whose realization was not to be expected. Five years since, the type-composing machine still remained among the desiderata of the printing effice, and yet it is now in full operation. The machine for the preparation of flax cotton is vet to be invented, but a dozen years can scarcely elapse before it, and hundreds of other inventions now unthought of, will be seen in full activity. If, then, the improvements of the last few years have really brought about the centralizing results we now witness, is it not evident that the next half century must exhibit them in infinitely grander proportions? Will not the close of the century witness the consolidation of land on a scale similar to that observed in Great Britain and Ireland, and almost equal to that tax of the declining days of Rome, when individuals monopolized the land that in earlier and better days had furnished food to thousands of small proprietors? To this question, having once admitted that the facts of the late census are the "inevitable" effects of " natural causes," there can be none but an affirmative reply; for nature works always in the same direction, and the longer she works the more distinct become the evidences of her labors.

Further consolidation of the land is therefore, according to our cotemporary, to be considered as inevitable. Consolidation of land is, however, always attended by a diminution of the freedom of man, and the experience of the world may be adduced to prove that when long continued it terminates in slavery. Admit the correctness of the views contained in the article we republish, and we shall find ourselves forced to admit that "free "society," as asserted by the slavedrivers, not only is, but must be "a failure"-that the natural relation of man to his fellow-man is that of master and slave-and that all attempts at increase of freedom must end in disappointment.

Were all this so, it would open up a gloomy prospect for mankind, and we should find ourselves forced to pray that there might be no further improvements in machinery-that men should no further avail themselves of the great powers placed at their command by the Architect of the universe-in order that they might be no further enslaved. Happily, however, this dectrine has in it no semblance of truth, all the facts now presented to us being readily susceptible of explanation in a manner that will still allow us to rejoice in substituting the sewingmachine for the needle, the magnetic telegraph for the slow moving mail-coach, the railroad car for the wegon, and the patent reaper for the sickle and the scythe. In the following table we give the population of several of the interior towns at the dates of the three last censuses, to

it:		
1840.	1850.	1855.
Rochester20,191	36,561	44,403
Trey	28,785	33,271
Albany	50,763	57,883
Syracuse 6,502	22,235	25,226
Auburn 5,626	9,548	9,456
Total94,499	160,204	183,505
Increase	.70 P cent.	14 P cent.
Lockport9,125	12,312	13,270
Fishkill	9,240	

We see here that while the increase of these interior towns and cities obtained by the ceasus f 1850 was no less than secenty per cent, that obtained under the recent one has been only fourteen, and yet the substitution of machinery for band-labor was far greater in the first period than in the second; while of all the towns in the State none were less likely to suffer from the rain of household manufac ures. So far, indeed the reverse that they are all of them places in which, were the theory of our cotemporary the true one, the work of centralization should have been going on at the expense of the smaller seats of manufacture. Rochester, Auburn and Lockport, are places at which Nature has furnished great water-power. She has thus appointed them as the sites at which centralization might take place; and with every one of the last five years they have had greater facilities for obtaining the raw materials from distant places and for returning the manufactured articles. Albany and Troy have now much more perfect intercourse with the mines and furnaces of the interior, and consequently much more power to abstract from local founderies their supplies of metal, while rivaling them in their old markets for the sale of castings. Syracuse can now obtain fuel far more readily than she could do seven years since, and send salt to market at far less cost. Nevertheless, with all their increased facilities for centralizing manufactures in their several localities, they have all either ceased to grow, or their growth has become so small as to afford warrant for believing that they must shortly become altogether stationary.

If we look to our sister States, we shall find that the causes that, in the view of our neighbors, should have produced centralization were far more operative from 1840 to 1850 than they have been in the five years that have since elapsed. From 1840 to 1850, Lawrence and Manchester were created, and Lowell was greatly enlarged, whereas from 1850 to the present time few or no mills have been built. Why, then, is it that centralization has become so obvious now, when the reverse of it was so clearly visible in the period ending in 1850 7 We will answer this question. It is because from 1842 to 1848 the policy of the country looked toward the development of local activity, whereas from that period it has tended toward the dispersion of our people throughout distant lands, and the production of a necessity for resorting to the great cities. In the first of those periods, Rochester built mills and opened workshops, and thus ereated a local demand for labor, and so did Auburn and Lockport and many other places through the State, New Enches ter builds no mills, and those of Auburn are sleed, while the magnificent works at l'ishkill and thenkom are aither placed or, if particul on at all, they are so for the sole purpose of because ingether the shilled hands that had been anticated, while waiting, like Minamber, inhappe that " an thing may turn up." There was then seary industrible to apply labor to the duraley. ment of the respuesse of the State at Oreannen.

Local activity and the power of local association are everywhere throughout the State perishing under the paralyzing effects of British Free trade, and when our friends of The Eraminer find their rural congregations diminish, with corresponding diminution in the power to pay for instruction, they will, we think, at no distant time find themselves forced to admit that such results are the consequences of artificial causes, readily removed. Had the Tariff of 1842 remained the law of the land, all would now be different. Rochester and Syracuse, Auburn and Troy, Fishkill and Lockport, would now be growing more rapidly than ever, and profiting from day to day more largely by the advantage enjoyed by the whole State of close proximity to the vast coal deposits of Pennsylvania-advantages that point out New-York as the place, of all others, best calculated to be the great manufacturing center of the Union.

Our rural population declines with the decline

in that of our towns and villages, and it does so

for the same reasons. When Rochester makes a demand for labor to be employed in building mills and in running machinery, it makes also a demand for those descriptions of food that, by reason of their bulky and perishable nature, cannot be brought from a distance, and then fields everywhere become kitchen-gardens, the land becoming more and more divided, and man everywhere more free to select for himself his mode of employment. When, on the contrary, Rochester and Auburn decline, the farmers find themselves more and more driven to the cultivation of wheat, oats, and those other commodities in which the difficulty of competition with distant lands is greatest. Government land that can be bought for \$1 25 will produce wheat as well as that of Genesee, if not better : and the cost of transportation is constantly being reduced, and with that reduction of cost there is a corresponding diminution in the advantage possessed by the land of the Genesee Valley over that of Iowa or Illinois: but the advantage of land around Rochester and Troy, for the production of potatoes and turnips, cabbages and strawberries, is as great now as it has ever been, with the single exception of market. From 1840 to 1850 the market of the towns above referred to nearly doubled ; whereas it has now become stationary, and as a necessary consequence the rural population declines and the consolidation of land is proceeding at a rate never known before. In order that the land of the State should maintain its value, its various local markets should grow in fair proportion with the extension of cultivation through the West, and thus offer to its people inducements to stay at home capable of balancing the inducements for leaving their homes held out by the new States and Territories. From 1842 to 1848 such was the case, but under British Free trade those inducements have ceased to exist, and therefore it is that we see everywhere the consolidation of land accompanied by an increase in the proportion that rent-paying occupants bear to the free and independent owners of the soil they cultivate. The next Census will, as we think, exhibit all

these changes upon a scale vastly greater than that on which they now are seen. The Reciprocity Treaty has only now begun to operate, and yet our purchases of raw products from Canada average at this moment two millions of dellars per month. The measure was a bounty on the settlement of Canada, and on the abandonment of our State-and its effects will be found to be the extension of black slavery in one part of the Union, and the creation of white slavery in the other. Under it Rochester and Fishkill, Lockport and Newburgh will decline, and the growth of the State in population will be found in the three cities of Buffalo, Oswego, and New-Yorkwith corresponding tendency to that increase of vice and crime that even now expites such "seri-"eus apprebensions" in our cotemporary. We admit New-York must witness a greater decline in her representation in Congress, and in her influence in the Union, ceasing to be "the Empire State."

We beg our neighbor to reflect upon the view we have thus submitted for his consideration and that of our readers. If he desires to see a degregations, and an increase in the power to obtain moral and religious instruction, let him aid us in the effort to satisfy our countrymen that Slavery grows with such a dispersion of men as is now going on, and that if we desire the growth of Freedom we must adopt measures tending to enable them to combine their efforts for the common good-as was the case under the tariff of 1842, when the population of the State kept steady pace with that of its commercial cities.

Kansas News.-St. Louis, Sept. 10.-Gov. Shannon arrived at Westport on the 31st oil: and was screaded in the evening. He made a speech, in which he said he regretted to see the disposition manifested in certain parts of the Territo-tery to nullify the laws of the late Legislature. He regarded that Assembly as I gal and the laws as binding, and he should exert his authority to enforce them. He was for Slavery in Kanaa.

This Gov. Shannon is one of the four Members of Congress from Ohio who betrayed and defied their constituents by voting for Douglas's Kapsas-Nebraska bill, involving the repeal of the Missouri Restriction on the extension of Slavery. Mr. Shannon was chosen at the preceding election by 1.088 majority; but, though an inveterate office seeker, he did not venture to run again after voting for this bill, and the result showed his sagacity in this; for the Republican candidate beat his party's candidate for the succession by 2,315 majority. "Do you "suppose," said one of his Nebraska colleagues in conversation with a friend, "that I am such "a --- fool as to vote for this Nebraska bill if "I wanted to come back here? No. Sir, I "mean to have something better." And he knew how to secure it, if it was to be had.

When the l'eople rose in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its Northern supporters quoted Edward Everett as authority that Slavery would never gain a footing in Kansas. Those assurances were reiterated up to the last moment. And now we have the President's Free State Governor signalizing his approach to Kansas by pledges to maintain and enforce the Pro-Slavery usurpations of the Missouri Legislature for Kansas and declaring in favor of Slavery there Could the exposure of a long course of deception and villainy be more complete !

The Newark Daily Advertises has " A Word to the Calumniators of New Jorsey, from which we quote A moral shall be and about the commention some may culpatite or guilty commentees of the State of New Joseph with
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Will and another from with the amount thus lavied. The Advertise missistes the case. The com

latet to not that New Jersey " gots a revenue from the property of the Company," but that she gots !! by beeting a two on alrangers the the privilege of pass but you all inducement has peased to asist ng arross har torritors, from which was passongers of

tizens are exempt. We do not see how this differen in principle from the Sound Dues exacted by Denmark rom every vessel passing into or out of the Baltic, or from the tribute-money formerly extorted by Algiers for the privilege of passing up the Mediterraneau unplundered. The travelers across New-Jersey pay the Railroad a high price for transportation, beside the ten cen's that New-Jersey exacts from each of them-for what? Is it for the rigid protection she affords them against monopoly and extortion? They would prefer to be excused. Is it for the safety of life and limb which her excellent regulations secures ! They do u't think she carns the money. And in either case, if it ought to be paid at all, it should be paid on way as well as threugh fares. And how does New-Jersey earn the dividends she receives on her two thousand shares in the Monopoly ! Ah, neighbors ! stop pallistirg these iniquities and set heartily to work to amend them! That would be a far better work than the one you are now engaged in.

COL. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS .- Friday last, the 8th inst., was the centennial anniversary of the death of Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams' College. He fell in battle near Lake George in an engagement between the Americans and the combined forces of French and Indians, under Baron Dieskau, which resulted in the victory of the Americans and English, and the capture of Dieskau and his troops. The Alumni of Williams' College erected a monument of Berkshire marble near the spot where the brave and lamented Williams fell. It is mear the road from Glens Falls to Lake George.

# THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MAINE STATE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855. Our State Election took place to-day. The canass has been exciting, and the vote is quite large. Anson P. Morrill, the present Governor, was supported by the Fusionists and Republicans; Isaac Reed by the straight-out Whigs, and Samuel Wells by the Democrats and opponents of the Maine Liquor

SECOND DISPATCH, We have the following returns: Fifteen towns in

Cumberland County give Morrill 4,470; Wells 4,631; Fifteen towns in Oxford County give Morrill 1,802;

Wells 1,928; Reed 54. Thirts en towns in York County give Morrill 2,982; Wells 3,081; Reed 367.

Four towns in Ketnebec County give Morrill 1,412; Wells 1.059; Reed 418. One town in Hancock County gives Morrill 452;

Wells 217; Reed 48. One town in Penobscot County (Bangor) gives Morill 1.189; Wells 933; Reed 363,

Three towns in Androscoggin County give Morrill 41; Wells 587; Reed 60.

One town in Washington County gives Morrill 198; Wells 190; Reed 50.

Three towns in Sagadahoc County give Morrid 258; Wells 584; Reed 252.

Total fifty-six towns, giving Morrill 14,614; Wells 13,210; Reed 2,268.

KANSAS NEWS.

Sr Louis, Monday, Sept 10, 1855. Gov. Shannon arrived at Westport on the 31st ult., and was serenaded in the evening. He made a speech, in which he said he regretted to see the disposition manifested in certain parts of the Territory to pullify the laws of the late Legislature. He regarded that assembly as legal, and its laws binding, and he should exert his authority to enforce them. He was for Slavery in Kansas,

STATE SENATORIAL NOMINATION. Alfred M. Hovey was to-day nominated by the Know Nothing County Convention as their candidata for State Senator. Mr. H. was the Democratic can-

lidate for the same office two years ago. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

The Star of this evening says that the President signed the Report of the Naval Estiring Board to-day.

SANTA ANNA BIDDING FOR IRANISTAN. P T. Barnum, it is said, was offered to-day \$200,000 for Iranistan his country residence, by Santa Anna's agent. He offers to sell for \$150,000.

We think this must be a mistake, as the current rumor here is that Santa Anna is negotiating for the Crystal Palace for a residence with fair prospects of a purchase-and intends to fit up the central arena for

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 10, 1835.

The Know-Nothing Lodges, embracing the requiite number for the purpose, have notified the State site number for the purpose, have notified the State President of the Order, J. W. Foster, Esq., to call a

President of the Order, J. W. Foster, Esq., to call a State Convention for the purpose of nominating an in-dependent Know-Nothing State Ficket.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported for the week ending the 7th inst 
 inst.
 53°8.561
 Fish.
 15.856

 Dry goods.
 79.585
 Wood and lumber.
 17.433

 Hices and skins.
 22.28
 Copper ore.
 28.192

 Salipeter.
 29.430
 Other articles.
 24.30

 Coal.
 14.410
 2755.801

MILITARY RECEPTION. ALEANY, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

Company D of Buffalo reached this city at 4 o clock this afternoon, and were received and entertained by the Burgess Corps, the Mayor, Common Council and Governor of the State. They were escorted to the boat on their way to New York, and left on the New World at 7 o clock this evening.

WESTERN RAILROAD AFFAIRS. WESTERN KAHLKOAD AFFARKS.
CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 10 1855.
The Springfield (III.) Journal announces that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad has been leased for a term of twenty years to Hamilton Spencer, at a consideration of \$600,000, including the interest on the floating debt of the Company.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL AND RECAPTURE. Concoan, N. H., Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.
Four prisoners broke out of the County Jail here
yesterday, and ran for the woods. They were pursued, however, and all re-captured. Among them
was John W. Rand, who is charged with robbing our

Savings Bank recently. ROBBERY OF RAILROAD IRON.

PITTERURGE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.
Some interesting developments transpired here on
Saturday, showing extensive largenies of old railroad Saturday, showing extensive in remes of oid raintost iron belonging to the State works valued at about \$16 000. A laborer in the employ of a second hand dealer in iron named Henry Nichols sued for wares before a Justice, and gave hints inplicating Nichols and several others living along the levee.

Information was sent to the Canal Commissioner, and at his instance 26 persons have been arrested and

and at his instance 26 persons have been arrested and committed to the Columbia County Jail, while Nichola and another man have been committed to our jail. Thirteen barrels of broken iron were eiscovered There is a prospect of a large num er of additional arrests, it being said that nearly everybody living along
the like of the road has been engaged in the thefts.

The river measures four fact six inches and is falling.
Weather wet. Freights low.

ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILROAD.

PRILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 10, 1833.

A train on the Reading Railroad was thrown off the track on Saturday by a displacement of a switch. Seven passenger cars were more or less damaged, but happily all the passengers escaped uninjured. This fortunate result is attributed to the great presence of usind of the engineer. The passengers have subscribed one hundred dollars for the purchase of a watch to be presented to him.

CRICKET MATCH.

CRICKET MATCH.

Albasy, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

The match between the Hariem and Albany Cricket
Clubs commenced this morning at Greenbush: Albany
Club's first innings 68; Hariem Club's first innings 64.
Albany Club's second innings 94, and two wickets to
ge down. Gillespie and Moore were well in when the